Royalty Employs It.

A Lightship in Communication.

tion to be established and maintained be-

which some three or four ships are some

The veteran maestro, Verdi, is busy with his new opera. "King Lear." in the secusion of his residence at Genoa, where Bolto, who has put together a splendid libretto, has been his constant companion for the last three months.

The bracing sea air appears to have a wonderful effect on Verdi, who is remarkably well and strong, and will sit for four or five hours at the piano, composing the new work, which he calls, half seriously and half tokingly, the song of the dead want of the dead of the de

and half jokingly, the song of the dead

swan.

Although little is known as yet of this new chef d'oeuvre, it is certain that in it Verdi intends to greatly modify his later style, that of the "Falstaff," plunging resolutely back into his former manner, which produces such gems of melody and sentiment as are to be found in the "Traviata."

New Process of Photography.

New Process of Photography.

To be in the swim one must have one's photograph taken' by the new process, which gives a raised surface like has relief. For the lover who yearns to carry his sweetheart's picture always with him these new photos may be reduced to fit into a small locket.

The newest fad in these locket or watch photos is to have a small magnifying glass set into the cover, which when opened releases the glass by means of a spring and enlarges the portrait to a most lifelike appearance.

WITH INSURANCE MEN

ANTI-COMPACT LEGISLATION IN AR KANSAS WILL BE FOUGHT.

Best Legal Talent in the State Hay Been Retained by the Insurance Companies-Plans for Reinsurance-Notes.

Four of the most prominent law firms of Arkansas have been retained to fight the anti-compact legislation in the courts. De murrers have been filed in the Pulaski county circuit court for sixty of the non resident companies doing business in the state. The demurrer states merely that 'the complaint does not state facts sufficlent to constitute a cause for action." anti-compact law begun Saturday when the hearing of arguments on demurrer com menced. The state legislature passed an act appropriating \$5,600 to procure assistance for the attorney general in enforcing the law.

act appropriating \$6,000 to procure assistance for the attorney general in enforcing the law.

In the meantime, there are very few insurance companies doing business in the state. Attorney General Davis has instituted proceedings against the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company charging it with being a member of the trust and the thirty-eix suits amount to \$180,000. In its circular to Arkaneas agents, the Connecticut Fire gives as a reason for continuing business in that state that it is not a member of any combination or agreement. In support of this position the agents have been instructed to continue business.

Several insurance men have gone to Arkaneas with the view of interesting local capital in a local company and it is reported that two well known insurance men of this city have secured the necessary backing to form a local company. Their idea is to reinsure all but \$1,000 of all of the risks which they write. It is considered doubtful if outside companies can be secured to reinsure the class of business which is offered in Arkaneas. Many of the risks, such as cotton gins, oil mills tobaccobarns and the like, are on the forbidden list of most of the companies. Considering that the moral hazard in Arkaneas is not the best and that underwriting in that etale has not been profitable for some time, it is not believed that some of the companies will be in a hurry to re-enter the state.

STIPULATED PREMIUM PLAN. List of Assessment Life Associations Licensed by the Missouri De-

partment. The following life assessment associa tions have been licensed by the Missouri insurance department as stipulated pre mium associations: Bankers' Life, Mis-mouri; Bankers' Life, Minnesota; Chicago couri; Bankers' Life, Minnesota; Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, Illinois; Covenant Mutual Life Association, Illinois; Equitable Mutual Life Association, Illinois; Equitable Mutual Life Association, Iowa; Illinois; Northers Life Association, Iowa; Northwestern Life Association, Iowa; Northwestern Life Association, Minnesota; Southwestern Mutual Life Association, Iowa; Union Life Insurance Company, Indiana.

The Northwestern Life Assurance Company, of Illinois, has, however, since being licensed, withdrawn from the state, rather than make the deposits required by the Missouri law.

WILL STAND TOGETHER.

Underwriters Have Been Devising Plans for Action Under the Farris Law.

Governor Stephens signed the Farris enti-trust law Thursday and under its pro-visions the fire underwriters' boards of Kansas City and St. Louis will cease to Kansas City and St. Louis will cease to exist. If no emergency clause is inserted in the revision, this law will become operative ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature—about August 15.

The local board has had several meetings and has appointed a committee to outline a plan for future action. In the meantime, it will endeavor to maintain the present rates and keep the business intact until some plan of action can be devised for conserving the interests of the companies and of the agents.

Insurance Notes.

was in the city for a short time Superintendent Church licensed the Equit-ble Life of New York to do business in Cansas, last week.

J. D. Sutton, general agent of the Wash-ington Life in this city, has been seriously ill for the last two or three weeks and was out last Friday for the first time. out last Friday for the first time.

The bill placing town mutual fire and tornado companies under the direct supervision of the other insurance laws of the state has passed the senate and has been sent to the governor for his signature.

E. N. Hopkins, a prominent insurance publisher of Des Moines, la., formerly publisher of the Underwriters' Review, was in the city last week. He has been on a trip to Mexico and has returned much benefiteu.

E. W. Dreher, manager of the Spring

E. W. Dreher, manager of the Spring Garden Insurance Company, of Philadel-phia, at Denver, and W. Frank Holden, special agent for the same company, were in the city last week. The regular monthly lunch and business meeting of the local life underwriters will be heid at the Midland Monday afternoon.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

& Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

& Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Insti-



THE WORLD RENOWNED SPECIALIST tute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, vari-cocele or emaciation of parts can now

cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful ef-The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is racided. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 656 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be compiled with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Resders are requested to write without delay.

So down that I shall have done in much by coming away, except by being so awfully glad to get back."

A Real Funny English Joke.

From Panch.

She (coquettishly)—"I read the other day. Cousin Charley, that marriage is declining."

He (inspired)—"O, that's quite wrong. Marriage is—accepting." (Selzes the opportunity and proposes).

Harah Criticism.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Yes." she remarked, as she turned from that plano, "it is said that Beethoven had a sweetheart."

"Well," he replied, heartlessly, "it's to be hoped she didn't play him false, as you've just been doing."

The meeting is held one week later on account of the illness of President Sutton.

If the anti-trust insurance bill now pending before the Texas legislature is not defeated it will not be due to lack of action by the best citizens of the state. Protests have been pouring into the capital from every portion of the state.

every portion of the state.

The "industrial" business in Missouri shows an increase during 1898 of insurance in force in the sum of \$2,638,542; closing business December 31, 1898, with \$35,429,966 insurance in force. Claims paid by "industrial" companies in Missouri during 1898, \$381,-312.29, and premiums collected \$1,365,216,53.

There are 163 companies and associations authorized by the Missouri insurance department to transact the various kinds of life insurance business in the state of Missouri during the year 1899. The aggregate insurance in force by these companies and associations is \$9,833,124,478.41, of which \$456,407,612,46 is upon the lives of citizens of Missouri.

The business done in Missouri during 1898

Missouri.

The business done in Missouri during 1898 by the forty-four life insurance companies authorized to do business in the state is in keeping with the rapid growth and improvements in other lines of business, the increase in insurance in force being \$7.701. 39.55; and closing business December 31, 1898, with insurance in force in Missouri 138.571.365.91. The claims paid in Missouri in 1898 amounted to \$2.297.970.71, and there was collected in premiums \$5.584.247.77.

Probably the largest single payment was collected in premiums \$5,584.247.77.

Probably the largest single payment premium ever paid in a life insurance transaction was paid by Samuel Newhouse to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Newhouse gave his check for \$283,528 and in return received an annuity of \$8,000 during his life and his heirs will receive \$200,000 when he dies. Mr. Newhouse is a resident of Salt Lake City. U., and is a multi-millionaire. He is the managing director and president of the Utah Consolidated copper mine, of Bingham, U., which was recently purchased by the Standard Oil Company.

WHAT MAKES THE HAT COST Modistes Say the Fashion's Stamp Makes Most of the Confec-

tion's Value. From the New York Press. How much may a milliner charge for a hat, how much for the style of its architecture and how much for her fame as a builder of hats? We are at last to be adbuilder of hats? We are at last to be admitted behind the veil of this mystery as soon as an expert who has been appointed by the French civil court makes a report.

An opportunity was given to the French government to busy itself with this important question by a Parislan marchioness who refused to pay all of a milliner's bill, amounting to \$15,000. The case came into court this week, and much valuable information about the prices of fashionable hats was gathered.

It seems that a marchioness may be charged \$3,000 a year for hats without offense, but that even the foremost modiste in Parls may not transcend this sum without a protest. The bill presented to the marchioness at the end of four years amounted to almost \$4,000 a year, and she paid \$12,000 of it, but wouldn't pay another cent.

amounted to almost \$4,000 a year, and she paid \$12,000 of it, but wouldn't pay another cent.

Some idea of the prices of individual "creations" may be had from the fact that in January last the marchioness bought eleven hats, for which she received a bill of \$240. Her February supply of hats cost \$185. The marchioness insists that some of the prices are not justified. For instance, in 1885, a little red straw thing, called the "Elise," cost only \$25, and yet at the end of three years, with scarcely a change, was brought out again, and this time the price was \$30. Then there was the "Gounod Capeline," which was supplied to her for \$30, and then two years later supplied again for \$35.

Unfortunately, the marchioness did not stand by her guns as we should have wished, for she finally admitted in court that she would be willing to pay \$1,200 more, but that she certainly wouldn't pay the remaining \$1,500, hence the appointment of the expert to examine and report as to whether 50 cents' worth of straw and ribbon can be raised to \$50 by the mere stamp of fashion.

And, speaking of hats, the Parisian modistes are now preparing to astonish the world with an array of poke bonnets, with nice, little, old-fashioned strings to be tied under the ckin. The occasion for this startling departure is a plot on the part of French hairdressers to reintroduce the style of \$1800, when the young women wore sweet little ringlets all around the face.

MILLIONAIRE NOW A BURGLAR. How Unlucky Speculation and Family Misfortunes Ruined a Hunga-

rian Financier. From the London Leader. Michael Szoery, once a millionaire and leading financier in Budapest, who play-ed a prominent part in both the commercial and social life of the Hungarian capital, has just been committed for trial at Budapest for burglary.

His wife in the old days was a society belle, and her salon was the rendezvous of some of the most exclusive set. Unlucky speculations, however, ruined Szoery, and, deserted by his old friends, he became utterly destitute.

The ex-millionaire became a cabman, while his wife, the ex-society belle, took in needlework to augment their income. Things went on thus until his wife died, when Szoery became desperate and went to the bad.

He became porter in a warehouse, then a mercial and social life of the Hungarian He became porter in a warehouse, then a barrel organ grinder, next a crossing sweep-er, and anally a burgiar. He may shortly

be a convict. Divorces in Various States.

From the Chicago Tribune.

With the enactment of the law requiring one year's residence in North Dakota before a divorce can be granted, another state has joined the decent majority of those which are not inclined to make things easy for people who wish to be separated from wife or husband. Oklahema is now the only state or territory in which only ninety days' residence

required.
The term of residence now required in other states is as follows:
Six months—Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska,
Nevada, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.
One year—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Virginia, West Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Two years—Florida, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont.

Three years—Connecticut, New Jersey, Five years—Massachusetts (unless parties are residents at the time of marriage).

During the reign of the ninety-day residence law divorces were sometimes granted on curious grounds. For instance, a woman was granted a divorce because her husband did not bathe frequently enough, thereby causing her great mental anguish. Another man siept with a razor under his pillow solely to frighten his wife, who was accordingly given a divorce. A third defendant made his wife climb a step ladder to crive nails in the woodshed; one woman complained that her husband treated her as a child; another got a divorce because her husband enlisted in the navy; a decree was issued to a woman whose husband cut off her bangs.

Thackeray's Love Letters.

The following letter was written in 1838 by Thackeray to his wife. Surely a more tender message; more truely instinct with love and religion, was never framed:

"Here have we been two years married, and not a single unhappy day. Oh, I do bless God for all this happiness which He has given me! It is so great that I almost tremble for the future, except that I humbly hope-for what man is certain about his own weakness and wickedness? Our love is strong enough to withstand any pressure from without; and, as it is a gift greater than any fortune, is likewise one superior to poverty, or sickness, or any other wordly evil with which Providence may visit us. Let us pray, as I trust there is no harm, that none of these may come upon us, as the best and wiseest in the world prayed that He might not be led into temptation.

"I think hampiness is as good as prayers." in the world prayed that He might not be led into temptation.

"I think happiness is as good as prayers, and I feel in my heart a kind of overflowing thanksgiving which is quite too great to describe in writing. This kind of happiness is like a fine picture; you only see a little bit of it when you are near the canvas. Go a little distance, and then you see how beautiful it is.
"I don't know that I shall have done much by coming away, except by being so awfully glad to get back."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

MARCONI'S SYSTEM NOW IN PRACTI-CAL OPERATION.

Messages Already Transmitted Eighteen Miles-Lightship and Yacht Crews Using the New Marvel.

From the New York Sun.
In a paper read recently before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in England, G. Marconi, the young Italian scientist, described his wireless system of telegraphy and gave an account of what he had accomplished in the way of bridging distance and sending clear messages across space, with no other connections for his instruments than air and earth. His success has not only been remarkable from a scientific point, but the obtaining of uninterrupted communication between the shore and isolated lightships off the coast, the reporting of yacht races from a vessel following the races and the keeping up of constant communication between the English royal yacht and Osborne house, even though high hills intervened, were all demonstrations of high value commercially or socially. Stations were established and maintained eighteen miles apart, on the English coast, which were kept in daily communication with one another for months, with no interruption of any kind from the weather, and messages averaging 100 words a day were sent between them. Concessions have just been obtained for establishing a station on the French coast, and Mr. Marconi said that international telegraphing by his method would be begun at once.

The stations chosen for this new phase of experimenting are to be at Folkstone and Boulogne, thirty-two miles apart. "I prefer these positions to Calais and Dover," said Mr. Marconi, "because the latter are only separated by a distance of about twenty miles, which is only slightly more than we are doing every day at Poole and Alum bay."

The System Itself. were all demonstrations of high value com-

The Marconi system is based upon the utilization of the Hertzian magnetic waves which travel through the luminiferous ether with the velocity of light, and, in fact, were declared by their discoverer, Professor Hertz, of Carlsruhe, to be identical with light, except that the waves are of greater length. Whenever an electric spark is made to jump from one electrode to another, these waves are produced, and their rapidity may be varied by variations in the spark producing apparatus, so that instruments used for sending and receiving signals through their medium can be attuned to one another and made invulnerable to the attacks of other waves of dissimilar periods. Wherever these magnetic waves reach they affect all magnetic material, and thus make it possible to use them as a means of carrying messages. which travel through the luminiferous

metrial, and thus make it possible to use them as a means of carrying messages.

Professor Hertz also discovered that the waves which bear his name, although radiated like light, in all directions, if set into motion from a free source can be reflected and directed, just as light is, by means of mirrors. If, therefore, you imagine an electric circuit in a house, with a key in it, just like an ordinary Morse telegraph circuit, you have the basis of Mr. Marconi's system. This circuit runs through a spark coll with an oscillator or interrupter, to produce continuous sparking so long as the circuit is kept closed by the key, and from this the secondary or sparking wire runs out of doors and to the pole from which the messages are sent. The two ends of the wire terminate in small metal spheres, between which the sparks pass.

When Mr. Marconi began his experiments this was the complete form of his sending apparatus, and readable signals could only be sent a few yards. In his present form of apparatus one of these wires is extended to the earth, and the other has an extension carried vertically into the air, and the length of this latter wire bears a direct relationship to the distance over which signals can be sent.

Mr. Marconi also found the basis of his receiving apparatus already invented for him by Professor Calzecchi Onesti of Fermo and improved and modified by others. This receiver is what is known as a coherer. The idea upon which it is made is that if you take an electrically conducting material like iron and break it up into small particles like filings the intervals would prevent the mass from allowing any current from passing through. Now, if you were to bring a magnet near to the mass of filings, each particle would become magnetic, the would become magnetic the would become magnetic the world become magnetic the world become magnetic. much importance, as all other systems tried so far have falled, and the cables by which some three or four ships are sometimes connected are exceedingly expensive and require special moorings and fittings, which are troublesome to maintain and liable to break in storms. The officials of Trinity house offered us the opportunity of demonstrating to them the utility of the system between the South Foreland lighthouse and one of the following light vessels, viz., the Gull, the South Goodwin and the East Goodwin. We naturally chose the one furthest away—the East Goodwin, which is just twelve miles from the South Foreland lighthouse. "The apparatus was taken aboard in an open boat and rigged up in one afternoon. The installation started working from the very first without the slightest difficulty. The system has continued to work admirably through all the storms, which during this year have been remarkable for their continuance and severity. On one occasion during a big gale in January a very heavy sea struck the ship, carrying part of her bulwarks away. The report of this mishap was promptly telegraphed to Trinity house, with all the details of the damage sustained.

"The height of the wire on board the ship is eightly feet, the mast being forty-six feet of its length of iron and the remainder of wood. The aerial wire is let down among a great number of metal stays and chains, which do not appear to have any detrimental effect on the strength of the signals. Various members of the crew learned in two days how to send and receive, and, in fact, how to run the station, and, owing to the assistant on board not being as good a sailor as the instruments have proved to be, nearly all the messages during the very bad weather are sent and received by these men, who, previous to our visit to the ship, had probably scarcely heard of wireless telegraphy, and were certainly unacquainted with even the rudiments of electricity. The men on board send messages almost daily on their own private affairs; and this naturally tends to m you were to oring a magnet near to the mass of filings, each particle would become magnetic, draw itself close to its neighbor and the mass would become so solidified as to establish through it an electrical channel.

solidified as to establish through it an electrical channel.

For his receiving instrument Marconi uses just such an instrument. It consists of a small glass tube four centimeters long, partly filled with filling of nickel and silver. At either end of this tube and reaching into the mass of fillings is a terminal wire of an ordinary Morse relay magnet circuit. One wire runs to the ground and the other connects with the magnet, the battery and the ground. The armature of a relay magnet opens and closes a strong local circuit, which in turn operates a recording instrument and also a little hammer which continually taps the coherer to sake the fillings apart when they are not being held by magnetic attraction. The coherer is set up on a pole side by side with the sparking spheres, with a similar vertical conductor. The Hertzian waves have the quality of a magnet in causing the fillings in the tube to adhere to one another, and the manner of the operation of the system is simple.

The Vertical Wires. The operator presses his key, just as in ordinary telegraphing, making his alpha-bet in dots and dashes. As the waves

bet in dots and dashes. As the waves shoot out and with the velocity of light reach the receiving station miles away, the filings in the coherer draw together, and a current passes through them which draws up the armature of the relay magnet. This closes the circuit of the recording instrument, and although the tapper is set to work to shake the filings apart, the magnetic waves come to it with such rapidity, each one re-establishing the coherence, that the slower acting recording instrument is not disturbed, and it continues to record the signal so long as the far away operator keeps his finger on the key. The tuning of the coherer to the waves of different frequencies is done by attaching to each end of it a copper strip, and the length of these strips determines their susceptibility to different wave tones, just as the length of an organ pipe fixes its note. Mr. Marconi said that it had been discovered that the distance over which he could transmit messages depended upon the height of the vertical wires put up at the receiving and sending stations.

"I find," he said, "that with parity of

stations. "I find," he said, "that with parity of "I find," he said, "that with parity of other conditions a vertical wire twenty feet long is sufficient for communicating one mile, forty feet for four miles and eighty feet for sixteen miles, and so on. An installation is now working over a distance of eighteen miles with a vertical wire eighty feet high at each installation station."

distance of eighteen miles with a vertical wire eighty feet high at each installation station."

Horizontal wires, added to the vertical wires, curiously enough, he said, reduced the efficiency rather than added to it. The stations to which Mr. Marconi referred as having vertical wires eighty feet high are those at Alum bay, Isle of Wight, and at the Haven hotel at Poole, on the mainland, eighteen miles away. At each station a pole 120 feet high was used to support the nerial conductor, which consisted of stranded copper wire, insulated with rubber and tape. The current used was from six to nine amperes at fourteen volts and the spark made was regulated to oncentimeter in length. The first tests were made at the beginning of last year, between Needles hotel at Alum bay and a steamer, the height of whose mast was sixty feet. Readable signals were obtained up to a distance of eighteen miles. In describing the principal experiments signaling between Ballycastle and Rathlin made since, Mr. Marconi said, in part:

"In May of last year Lioyd's desired to have an illustration of the possibility of signaling between Ballycastle and Rathlin island at the north of Ireland. My assis-

Contain Mercury,

As Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prsecriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EN IN ALASKA.

Very Uncanny Creature-It Looks Like a Devilfish, but the Indians of the Northwest Eat and Relinh Its Meat.

From the New York Sun. "If anyone desires a dash of excitement, I can recommend the fishing of Alaska," said a returned Klondiker. "I had been said a returned Klondiker. "I had been fishing above Sitka when, one day, I found myself near a camp of Indians. As I had some game I divided with them, and forthwith was invited to a feast of their own providing. We sat around a big wooder lish, in which was something that looked like frogs' legs, but frogs so gigantic that I knew it was something else. It required some courage to eat this dish, but hunger gives a man stamina of a certain kind, so shut my eyes and began the feast. The article was not so bad as it appeared. It asted like crab, and some of it had the consistence of the rubber rings which ba-

les chew on. Altogether, it was not to be

lespised, combining food with exercise. "It was sea spider, so the natives told me, member of the cuttlefish family. As they were going out on the following morning

to fish for more. I persuaded them to take

me with them. Half of the excitement of fishing here was getting afloat. The bay was an open roadstead into which the sea rolled, and we were some time getting through the seas which, if not mountain high, came very near it. Finally we made the run and dropped anchor in the lee of a little point of rocks where we began ishing. Each man had different tackle, some large, some small lines; and to me fell an outilt which was a cross between a shark and a cod line. Presently the men began hauling in rock cod, using the little candlesish for bait. There is a curious thing about Alaskans, This little fish, which they catch with a combilke arrangement, they eat, if they are so disposed; or, if they want a light, they fasten a fish between two sticks and light its head, when it will burn like a candle. It is a famous country for fish, and it was nothing but puil' in for the natives, while I did not have a bite. "My time was coming, however; I had on a heavy sinker, so that every time the boat ifted I felt a sharp jerk, which deceived me. But once, when the boat rose on a big wave, my line did not give and I shouted to the Indian next to me that I was foul. He took the line, gave a tremendous jerk and received one in return; then, bracing himself back, he began to pull and scream; then all hands screamed, and I understood that a sea spider had the line and also the bottom. I expected every minute to see the canoe go over as the men went from side to side, now forcing the rail down so that the water poured in, then slacking off so suddenly that they fell in a heap. Finally, after they had screamed themselves out of breath and settled conflicts of opinion, they hauled in the slack, inch by inch, as the canoe, and after several attempts to accomplish the latter something gave suddenly. Amid the greatest excitement the men quickly hauled away. The line came up readily. The fishermen oocasionally looking over, endaworing to see what was on it. On man armed himself with a knife, while a companion held a short-handled case knif ne with them. Half of the excitement of fishing here was getting affoat. The bay was an open roadstead into which the sea "Immediately after finishing at Kingstow had the honor of being asked to install wireless telegraph communication between the royal yacht and Osborne house, Isl of Wight, in order that her majesty might communicate with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from Osborn house to the royal yatch in Cowes bay and during the trip his royal highness frequently took. On the royal yacht Osborne the top of our conductor was suspended to the mainmast at a height of eighty-three feet from the deck. The royal yacht was moored in Cowes bay, at a distance of a mile and three-quarters from Osborne house, the two position not being in sight of each other, the hills behind East Cowes intervening. Constant and uninterrupted communication was maintained during the sixteen days the system was in use, no hitch whatever occurring. of Wight, in order that her majesty might and uninterrupted communication was maintained during the sixteen days the system was in use, no hitch whatever occurring.

"One hundred and fifty messages were sent, being chiefly private communications between the queen and prince. Many of these messages contained over 150 words, and the average speed of transmission was about fifteen words per minute. The following telegram was sent during a cruise, and while the royal yacht was under way, as you will see from the context:

"Oth August-From H. R. H., the Prince of Wales to Duke of Connaught.

"Will be very pleased to see you on board any time this afternoon when the Osborne returns."

"This telegram was sent when the yacht was off Bembridge, at a distance of seven or eight miles from Osborne. On August 12 the Osborne steamed to the Needles, and communication was kept up with Osborne house until off Newton bay, a distance of seven miles, the two positions being completely screened from each other (even to the tops of the masts) by the hills lying between. At the same position we found it quite possible to speak with our station at Alum bay, although Headon hill, Golden hill and over five miles of land lay directly between. The positions were eight and a half miles apart. Headon hill was forty-five feet higher than the top of our conductor at Alum bay station and 314 feet higher than the vertical wire on the Osborne. Another day the yacht went on a cruise around Bembridge and Sandown, communication being maintained with Osborne house, although more than eight miles of land lay between the two positions. The Prince of Wales and Other members of the royal family, especially the Duke of York, made much use of the system, and expressed themselves as highly satisfied with its practicability.

Lightship in Communication.

of the canoe, at which the natives struck wildly, some shouting to slack the line, others to haul in.

"In the midst of the confusion the sea spider concluded to come aboard. Torn from the bottom, it had come up easily, then seeing the canoe and possibly thinking it a vantage ground, it grasped it and slid over the side, a mass of living, slimy, reddish brown snakes. When they were raised I could see rows of suckers, each of which was a veritable air pump, and as there were seemingly thousands of them, the sucking power of this spider of the sea was apparent.

"Blows were aimed at it whenever opportunity offered, but the weird animal fairly slid over the rall, winding one of its arms around an oar. Its head or body hung on the rall—a brown mass the size of a man's hand—from which gleamed two greenish-yellow eyes. The strange animal changed color like a chameleon; flushes of red, brown and gray foilowed one another over it, while from its lower portion oozed a stream of ink which splashed in our faces as the tentacles flew about.

"There was something so uncanny about "In December of last year my company thought it desirable to demonstrate that the system was quite practicable and avail-able for enabling telegraphic communicatween lightships and the shore. This, as you are probably aware, is a matter of much importance, as all other systems tried so far have failed, and the cables by

portion object a stream of ink which splashed in our faces as the tentacles flew about.

"There was something so uncanny about the creature that I confess it demoralized me; but the natives, who probably had caught great numbers, struck at it right and left, cutting off the tentacles with their knives and hatchets, trying to save such portions as those I had dined upon the day before—the thought of which gave me a thrill of horror. It was fifteen minutes before they had the life hammered out of the frightful creature, and then it was a question who had won.

"The cance was now half full of water, as a hole had been knocked in the side, which was finally stopped with a piece of skin. It was five miles to camp, but I preferred walking and had the men put me ashore. I got to camp in time to meet them and see the sea spider taken out. It had a spread of nearly twenty-five feet, mensuring from the tip of the outstretched tentacles."

From the Washington Star.

"What would be the first step you wolud advise in civilizing the benighted heathen?"

"You mean those Filipinos who are burning up towns?" asked the man who has been struggling with the servant girl problem.

lem.
"Yes."
"I'd send them a lot of comic papers to impress the danger of handling kerosen incautiously." own private affairs; and this naturally tends to make their isolated life less irk-scme."

Since Mr. Marconi read his paper there has been a practical demonstration of the usefulness of his system in connection with the life saving service on the English coast. A barkentine went ashore on the treacherous Goodwin sands, and signals calling for help were fired from the South Goodwin lighthouse. These were heard on the Goodwin lightship, where the Marconi telegraph had a station, and a message for help was transmitted from there to the South Foreland lighthouse, whence the call for lifeboats went on to Kingsdown and Ramsgate. The Ramsgate town council has since asked the Trinity house for installation of wireless telegraph lines between all the lightships and the shore.

In this country the Marconi system is to be thoroughly tested by the war department at Washington. Two experimental stations have been selected, the roof of the state, war and navy building and Fort Myer, the army post, on the west side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. The distance between these stations is six miles. The government has purchased the necessary instruments. The experiments will be conducted by Colonel James Allen and Lieutenant George O. Squier, both from the regular army. On the success of the experiments will depend the adoption of the system for the signal service.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jaw bone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer and the jaw bone and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas. Absolutely the only hope for Cancer

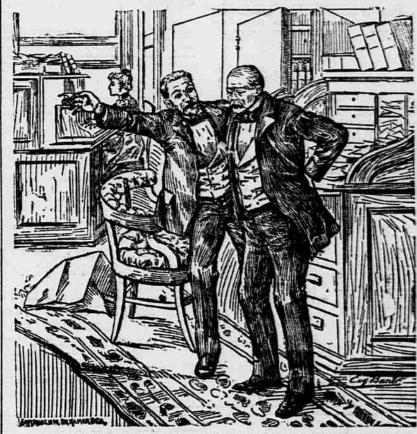
as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or

other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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If you are sick, begin with your kidneys, because as soon as they are vell, they will help all the other organs to health.

Your other organs may need care-but your kidneys most, because

The immediate symptoms and first proofs of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, heart trouble, pain in the limbs, bloating, sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, bladder irritation, suppression of urine, oblged to pass water often day and night, worn out, tired feeling, lack of ambition.

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feeling, lack of ambition.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need imme-

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